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1. In May 1951, [redacted] the Ministry of Public Administration (Ministerstwo Administracji Publicznej - MAP) issued a [redacted] 25X1 civil air defense directive.* The responsible authorities began to comply with these instructions in the summer of 1951. In accordance with this directive, civil air defense activities throughout Poland are controlled by the Ministry of Public Administration through the State administrative apparatus of national councils at all levels of political administration. Special units have furthermore been created within the local national councils of the large cities such as Warsaw, Lodz (Q52/Q93), Katowice (Q51/T56), Poznan (P52/X26), Szczecin (Stettin-054/Q55), and Krakow (Q51/Z24). These units are camouflaged as fire prevention units or schools for fire prevention; actually they are sections of the overall air defense organization. During the summer of 1951, the special units were engaged in the following activities:

- a. Renovating old public and industrial air raid shelters throughout Poland.
- b. Repairing and cleaning air raid water containers and filling these containers with water.
- c. Installing fire extinguishers, rubber hosing, sand bags and other fire fighting materials in state installations.
- d. Inventorying, repairing, and testing sirens.
- e. Collecting and inventorying abandoned German stocks of gas masks, canisters, fire-fighting clothing and large air purifiers for shelters.

2. Of the three large air raid shelters which were reported earlier under renovation during the months of June and July 1951 in Wroclaw (P52/C41), the first is located on Olubinska Street, the second on Ladna Street, and the third on Robotnicza Street near Pafawag (Panstwowa Fabryka Wagonow - State Railway Car Plant).* These three shelters were constructed of iron

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and cement by the Germans during World War II. The first shelter is semi-circular and has a diameter of 40 meters. The other two are rectangular blocks 40 by 80 meters. Each shelter is three stories in height. The ceilings and walls of each installation are constructed of iron and cement and are one to two meters in thickness.

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